VOL. XIX---NO. 56.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1879.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH

# THE POTTER COMMITTEE. The Two Indian Appointment Telegrams Explained.

Testimony of General Brady and Judge Tyner-The Florida Telegrams Between the Two-Zach Chandler's Two Indian Appointments - Campaign in Indiana-Mr.

Fester's Connection.

The Testimony Yesterday. Mr. W. T. McLellan, assistant chief of the Warrant Division of the Treasury Department, was the first witness before the Potter Committee yesterday. He stated that in consequence of a letter from Mr. Secretary Sherman he attended in the Morton committee room for the purpose of examining the Oregon cipher dispatches. He was there two days and succoeded in deciphering them by the "dictionary key," with which he had been provided. He recognized Nos. 10, 12, and 14, on page 37 of Tribens pamphlet, and No. 15, on page 38, as part of those dispatches. The committee were not in session at the time he made the examination, but other experts were at work on the dispatches. He knew nothing of the Florida dispatches; he only saw a few, and was unable to decipher them, because the key had not then been discovered. The committee then, at twelve o'clock, took

The committee reassembled at half-past one Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady re-called, announced his desire to present the tel-egrams referred to in his examination of yes-

terday, whereupon he gave them to Chairman Potter in the order they were sent. The tele-grams translated read as follows: TALLAHARSER, Dec. 1. John Wing, Washington: Florida will go for Hayes.

General Brady, Tallahapses:
Florida in trouble. I speak advisedly. Have nother fears.

JAMES N. TYNER. WASHINGTON.

General Brady, Bullahasses: Reliable information here says Democrats claim two of Fiorida returning board. Do you believe WING.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA. John Wing, Washington:

We have no intimation of treachery except on the part of one of our own number. If we come to grief it is through him, the New Yorker. We are notised he recommends contrary to our interest. His many and mysterious interviews arouse asspiration.

BRADY.

By the Chairman-Who was meant by the New Yorker?—A. General Barlow, of New York city. Several other telegrams were read, but contained no significance, the last one re-

Vork city. Several other telegrams were read, but contained no significance, the last one relating the conclusion of the count, and stating that the State lad gone for Hayes, &c.

It transpired under cross-examination by Messrs. Potter, Hunter, and Blackburn, that "John Wing" was a fictitious hamé for Judga Tyner, and that it was arranged previous to witness' departure that telegrams should be so addressed. The cipher used was also arranged before General Brady left Washington. His cipher, he said, had been destroyed, and he presumed Mr. Tyner had destroyed his copy. General Brady was examined at length as to whether there were any other telegrams sent or received by him bearing on the election; but he replied that there were none.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner was then sworn. He had recently been informed by General Brady that the committee were about to examine into the cipher telegrams, and he feared, as they or a portion of them had been once in his possession, that it would lead to misconstruction and probably mix him (Brady) up in the affair.

Mr. Tyner then desired to say a word regarding the testimony of the Western Union officials, Messrs, Green. Carey, and Grant.

The testimony of Mr. Green to the effect that the telegrams passed between himself and John W. Foster concerning the sale of certain officies and between himself and Z. Chandler regarding the appointment of Indian agents, had no warrant whatever in their contents.

officies and between himself and Z. Chandler regarding the appointment of Indian agents, had no warrant whatover in their contents. The idea of Mr. Carey that the telegrams in question related to a dirty piece of political engineering was entirely erroneous. He would verify this statement by producing all of the telegrams sent by him bearing upon the subject under investigation, and he procured these telegrams after an accidental conversation with President Orton, that gentleman laying men-President Orton, that gentleman having mentioned, during the course of conversation, one evening at Willard's Hotel, that by disclosevening at Willard's Hotel, that by discles-ing the telegraphic correspondence required by the committees many persons might be somewhat embarrassed, adding that if the re-quest to furnish the same had been a little later the telegrams would, in the regular course of business, have been destroyed, it being customary to destroy them every six months. Mr. Tyner at this interview mon-tioned baring seat certain telegraps, and intioned having sent certain telegrams, and in-quired if he could properly withdraw them, as they might be misconstrued and act injuri-

only to all parties concerned.

Mr. Orton informed Mr. Tyner that if he would furnish a memorandum of his telegrams they would be sent him. This was done and he subsequently received the telegrams, and was now ready to produce them in entirety.

The witness then produced the telegrams, and where they were in chiner rays an expla-

and where they were in cipher gave an expla nation of the cipher and an interpretation of the message. The first of the Foster-Tyner dispatches was dated Indianapolis, September 20 and read as follows:

To James N. Toner. [Personal.]
Smith case and arrangements are satisfactory
Certain will be necessary in addition to early
promised by Mr. McCormick. Wait at Washington
for my isster, mailed last night, and then go to
New York at once.

J. W. FUSTER.

The witness explained how these telegram

came to be written and the ciphers to be used Sometime during the campaign, he said, prob-ably as early as July or August, he had a con-versation with Mr. Zach, Chaudler, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, with reference to Indians, the central com-mittee of which State had written to him asking the assistance of the National Committee Gentleman in New York and elsewhere, witness was informed, had expressed their readiness to assist Indiana if Mr. Foster, who was formerly chairman of the committee in Judians, were their chairman or connected with the committee, as they would have a great deal of confidence in his management. Witness suggested that Mr. Foster, who was on a furlough from Mexico at the time, should be requested to go to Indiana to assist the local committee with his advice and presence. Subsequently Mr. Fos-ter was asked and consented to do this, and a ter was asked and consented to do this, and a telegram, dated Binghauton, N. Y., was received by witness from Concinnati, to that effect. Of that telegram witness had no copy. Upon the information contained in that telegram witness met ufm at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Now York, in September. Mr. Foster said that at Indiana they would need \$7,000 from the National Committee of New York, to be used in meeting the expenses of speakers, printing bills, &c., and it was proposed to make an effort to secure the services of some active member. to scoure the services of some active member of the Greenback organization there to induce voters to go back on their old love and vote the Republican ticket. Another proposition was for the purchase of the Indianapolis Senwas for the purchase of the Indianapolis Sen-tinel, a Democratic newspaper in the city of Indianapolis, which was said to be in financial distress and might be purchased cheaply. We went into General McCorunck's room, and that gentleman promptly stated that within a short time the committee would be able to furnish the Indiana Republicans with \$10,000 toward their campaign expenses. The proposition about purchasing the

Scalinel was not then taken up. As Foster was leaving the hotel he said, "I might want to telegraph to you, and might it not be well to telegraph to you, and might it not be well to have some phrase to use between us." He thereupon sat down and made the phrase which is used in these telegrams. Everything that related to the Greenbackers, aside from the purchase of the Scating, was to be known as the Smith arrangement. The term Smith applies to no person whatever. The proposal as to purchasing the Scating was to be known as Decree.

The word "certain" meant \$5,000 and "carly" \$10,000. This was the extent of the cipher. The foregoing telegram meant that active members of the Greenback party had agreed to assist in arresting the Greenback movement. Five thousand dollars would be necessary to meet their expenses, in addition to the \$10,000 promised by McCormack for

general campaign purposes.

On the same date probably there was a telegram from Foster, requesting witness to leave Washington for New York, and on the 1st of October he received the following from Indian-

apolis:

Dispatched you Priday to go to New York at once. Have no answer. It is of utmost importance you should go to night. Letters and particulars await you there. It is essential to success.

J. W. FOSTER.

To this the following reply was sent:

Washington, D. C., Oct. I, 1878.

To J. W. Foster, Indianapoles:
Your telegrams all received. Early will positively leave New York next Tuesday. By that time I hope to complete other arrangements here, as it is half done now.

JAMES N. TYNER.

half done now. JAMES N. TYNER.

This referred to the \$10,000 promised by the national committee, and to the fact that witness hoped to be able to obtain the \$5,000, one-half of which he had already obtained for the

assist the Republican party.

The next telegram was dated Indianapolis, October 27

Sond the certain direct to me. Telegraph when To be forwarded if absent. Charge to Republicar

eived from Mr. Foster, as follows:

ceived from Mr. Foeter, as follows:

The arrangement as to Smith is in suitefactory progress. That now secured, all our friends agree it would be highly desirable to do what Brown asked on his visit to New York, to be controlled by us. Only require early, and we personally pledge certain, if certain can be provided through you or others, at once. This you understand, is in addition to all previously promised. We all feel sure of its success.

The interpretation of this, the witness testi-The interpretation of this, the witness testified, was that the arrangement to secure the Greenbackers was in satisfactory progress. That being secured, all Mr. Foster's friends agreed that it would be highly desirable to purchase the Indianapolis Scatinel, to be controlled by Republicans. It would only require \$10,000, and they pledged themselves to raise \$5,000 in Indiana, if \$5,000 more was provided by outsiders. This lattersom was to be in addition to the \$10,000 promised by the national committee. To this the witness forwarded a reply from Washington on the same date:

date:

Your last telegram confuses me. Is the arrangement with Smith still unsettled? If so, is it contemplated to smatting Brown's proposition, which he made in New York? That proposition would not need with favor here, but to carry out the Smith arrangement all that was promised would be done. I cannot now assure you all the certainty, as only one-half of it was obtained; but I will telegraph you from Philadelphia in the morning. It go there this morning in answer to telegrams received.

Mr. Springer-If Brown was an arrange Mr. Springer-11 Brown was all arrange-ment simply, then could be have visited New York?—A. The term Brown was applied to every thing in connection with the purchase of the Indianapolis Scatiact.

The witness having explained the telegram fully, the reply of Colonel Foster of the same State was read.

State was read.

If is not intended to substitute Brown's proposition for the arrangement with Smith. It is additional and independent, and of less importance.
Have early malled for afternoon mail New York
and certain sent to morrow evening to secare the

The witness explained the dispatch to the committee, and stated that he sent the follow-ing from the Pennsylvania depot, Philadelbila, the same evening:
Messenger leaves here to night with half of cerain. I go to New York to night, Will telegraph

From the post-office building in New York ity witness telegraphed to Foster the next

All right. Go ahead. Last messenger leaves here his evening. This meant that the 2,500, the one-half of

early for special purpose, had been sent. In this connection the witness asked leave to state that the Indianapolis Scalinel was not purchased, and nothing further was said

This concluded the Tyner-Foster dispatches.
After the October election and before the November election witness was in New York again, and was talking with Secretary Chand-ler about affairs in Indiana and what chances there were of carrying the State. He told Mr. Chaudler that the Republicans were very much disappointed by their defeat in October, and that the prospects were very doubtful; but that a number of Republicans had expressed their confidence in being able to carry it if they were assisted by the national committee. Certain arrangements were suggested and wit-ness was asked to go there and see what could be done. If there was any chance of success he was to telegraph to Mr. Chandler, who would furnish him with funds to the extent of

Before he left witness said to Secretary Chandler, "If we telegraph about money we had better use a phrase." It was decided that if \$5,000 were needed witness should telegraph for one Indian appointment; if \$10,000 two Indian appointments, and Mr. Chandler would honor his drafts for those sums. Witness pro-coeded to Indianapolis, and on the 3d of No-vember telegraphed to Mr. Chandler.—

If you cannot appoint two Indian agents spicoint one. Please answer promptly, as I Mr. Chaudler replied from the Fifth Avenue

The two appointments will be made.
ZACH, CHANDLER.

When witness received this he went to memers of the State committee and informed them they were at liberty to draw on Mr. Chandler. They suggested that as they were doing business with the Central Bank of Indiana they ness with the Central Bank of Indiana they should draw through that house; but the manager raised some objection to cashing the drafts of the committee, stating that he desired the 310,000 to be deposited in a bank in New York with which his bank did business. If mentioned the Hanover National Bank of New York, and witness "having worrited his head over it for some time," sent the following to Mr. Chandler:

Fut sun representing two appointments to credit f Central Rank, Indianapolis, with Hanover Na-mal Bank to-day; Telegraph me when done, in bank requires this.

Mr. Secretary Chandler's answer to this was.

Q. Didn't you say, "Pas the sum represent-

## THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

President MacMahon's Resignation To-Day Probable.

He Persists in Refusing to Remove the Generals-The Chambers Insist Upon Their Demand-M. Grevy Named as His Successor-The Army In Sympathy with President MacMahon, &c., &c.

MacMahon Persists in His Refusal. Paris, San. 29,-M. Dufaure this morning had a conference with President MacMahon, the result of which has not yet transpired; but it is generally believed that the Marshal persists in his refusal to sign the decree. The Ministers will meet to-merrow at Versailles, prior to the opening of the Chambers, to delib-

erate upon the situation.

A CABINET COUNCIL HELD. Parts, Jan. 29 .- After the conference beween President MacMahon and M. Dufaure to-day a Cabinet council was held at noon and another this afternoon, when the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies were present. Rumors of the imminent resignation of the Marshal and the as-

This referred to the \$10,000 promised by the national committee, and to the fact that witshing of Chambers in Congress obtain general credence. It is believed that the Chambers special purpose mentioned.

Mr. McMahon—The expenses for that special purpose could not have been paid out of "carly?"—A. I know nothing about that; that the \$10,000 was to go the Indiana central committee, and the \$5,000 to Poster, who was not a member of the committee. That was the special arrangement.

Mr. McMahon—John W. Foster was a sort of a side committee to get round the Greenback leaders?—A. Those who might be induced to assist the Republican party.

The next telegram was dated Indianapolis, October 2:

To Jamies N. Tyner:

The referred to the \$10,000 promised by the minent resignation of the Marshal and the assembling of Chambers in Congress obtain general credence. It is believed that the Chambers and Grey or M. Dufaure President of the Chambers would cleet M. Grevy or M. Dufaure President of the Republic moneys at Fairplay, Colorado; N. T. McGillyenddy to be Indian agent for the asymble clear M. A BESIGNATION PROBABLE.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Everything indicates that President MacMahon will resign. It may be considered that he has already morally done so of the committee. The probable course of events is as follows: To-morrow the government will formally announce the situation to the Chambers and report the President's refusal to sign the decrees respecting the great military commands. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies will pass votes of confidence in the Ministry, who will thus be obliged to press the demands of hexal president for the Republic moneys at Fairplay, Colorado; N. T. McGillyendy to be Indian sof the Southern Ute ages everyor of customs at Port Jefferson, N. Y., and a number of the Cenabers that President MacMahon will resign. It may be considered that he has already morally done so. The probable course of events is as follows: To-morrow the government will formally announce the situation to the Chambers in Colorado;

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Trane' special dispatch from Paris, dated Wednesday evening, says: "M. de Marcere, Minister of the Interior, waited on President MacMahon this evening. The President did not indicate in any way what his final decision with regard to resignation would be. He confined himself to declaring that he would preside at the Cabbaet conneil on Thursday. All accounts agree that his refusal to sign the decree relative to the military commanders was concled in volument terms. MACMAHON FIRM. commanders was conched in volument terms. He has not even signed the decrees relative to changes in the magistracy."

The correspondent regards the successor.

The correspondent regards the suggestion as to a prorogation of the Chambers by the President an absurdity, and considers it certain that MacMahon will announce his resignation in a message on Thursday. He adds: "The Chambers, assembled in Congress on the same even-ing, will accept the resignation by a vote of about 550 to 250 and proclaim M. Grevy Presi-dent, who, as MacMahon's resignation is not the result of intrigue, will unbestratingly ac-

All the foreign representatives at Paris have All the foreign representatives at Paris have notified their respective governments of the probable resignation of President MacMahon and the recession of M. Grevy. Only one ambassador has approved of MacMahon's conduct. Prince Hobentohe, the German Ambassador, is absent from the city.

TRU CRISIS AT ONE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

THE CRISIS AT ONE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

LONDON, Jaz. 20.—A special dispatch to the Standard, dated Paris, addinght, says President MacMahon has informed M. Dufaure that he will communicate his decision to him at Versailles at one o'clock Thursday afternoon. It is understood that there will be a message to both houses. A few pursons fear the President may avail himself of his constitutional right to form an extra parliamentary Ministry and prorogue the Chambers three months, but such a course is very improbable. The correspondent

A joint Congress of the Senate and Chausber of Deputies will afterward be summoned to nominate a new President. It is possible that the Congress will not 'meet until Friday. In the interval between MacMahon's resignation and the election of a new President the Coun-il of Ministers will be invested with executive ower, in accordance with the constitution Much excitement prevails in Paris, but there has been no disturbance. Some politicians think MacMahon's resignation would be an excellent thing, because the President should not be allowed to perpetuate an ambiguous situation, and a crisis anyhow was invariable. Others were a lease MacMahon in the properties of the p inevitable. Others prefer to see MacMahor remain until the expiration of his legal term remain until the expiration of his legal term. Speculation is rife respecting the Pesident's successor. Dufaure is too old; the Duke d'Aumale and General Chansey have lest the chances they formerly possessed. The only candidates mentioned are Admiral Pothuan and M. Grevy, with the chances in favor of the

latter. DUPAURE DECLINES BEING A CANDIDATES LONDON, Jan. 29.—Reuter's dispatch from Parls says it is possible the explanation to the Chambers to-morrow will take the form of a Presidential message. M. Grevy's chances for

Presidential message. M. Grevy's chances for the Presidency have improved, Minister Du-faure having declined to become a candidate, MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Another dispatch to the Times from Paris states that the police and military authorities have taken some formal precautions. A statement is made, but lacks confirmation, that at a dinner yesterday (Wednesday night) 200 generals approved Marshal MacMahon's conduct.

MacMahon's conduct,

A GERMAN VIEW.

Berttn, Jan. 29.—The North German Gazette,
in an article on the French crisis, declares that
radicalism is leading France and the Liberals mly too speedily to their fate,

DEPARTMENTAL NEWS.

Senator Christlaney's Appointment. The President yesterday sent to the Senate

the nomination of Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, to be Minister to Peru, and shortly after two o'clock the Senate went into executive session and at once confirmed the nomination, without referring it to a committee The motion for this prompt and complimentary ction was made by his colleague, Senator

Ferry,
Mr. Christianey left Washington recently
for his home, in Lansing, where he will arrange his business affairs as speedliy as possible, return to Washington for a day or two, and depart for Peru immediately. If, however, as cannot complete his private arrangements as promptly as he now auticipates, he will re-main in the Senato until the 3d of March, and

Congress and the District of Columbia. To-day, by manimous consent of the House is set apart for the consideration of District of Columbia matters. It is understood that several measures will be presented providing for the imposition of increased water and other set apart for the consideration of District of "It will be done to-day without fail, as requested," These were all the telegrams that passed between Mr. Chaudler and the witness. Mr. Mediabon—Why did it worn't you; why didn't you at once telegraph him to deposit taxes upon this politically emasculated combined the money in the Hanover Bank?—A. Because I have the support of the imposition of increased water and other taxes upon this politically emasculated combined the money in the Hanover Bank?—A. Because I have the support of the content of the content in the money in the Hanover Bank?—A. Because I have the support of the content of the second munity of American citizens. An appeal are contemplated by the relatives of Mr. Armsee I did not want to say anything about should be made to the Representatives of this atrong to so the Hunter estate for damages. vast Republic in the House to see to it that no

shaping the laws enacted for our absolute gov-ernment. Taxation without representation is tyranny, It provoked the Revolution of our fathers, and its persistent enforcement in this rapidly growing community will inevitably produce disagreeable consequences. The capi-tal of a nation, like the core of an apple, is a serious place for the worm of destruction to seek a lodgment. We trust the Representa-tives of the American people will do our people justice to-day.

The New York Nominations. In the executive session of the Senate resterday Mr. Thurman withdrew his motion that the Senate should consider the New York ustom-house nominations with open doors Mr. Conkling expressed a desire that the Sen-ate should take them up for consideration at once, with a view to final action as soon as praconce, with a view to final action as soon as practicable; but Mr. Matthews suggested that Secretary Sherman's rejoinder to General Arthur's reply would probably be ready by tasday, and he therefore moved to postpone the consideration of the nominations until that time. Mr. Coulding moved to amend by postponing the subject until Friday, at one p. m., and this was agreed to without debate. igreed to without debate.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session vesterday confirmed the following nominations:

confirmed the following nominations:

Isaac P. Christiancy, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru, vice Richard Gibbs, recalled; Henry Page, of Arkansas, to be agent for the Indians of the Southern Ute agency in Colorado; William K. Burchinell to be receiver of public moneys at Fairplay, Colorado; N. T. McGillyenddy to be Indian agent for the Red Cloud agency; Samuel R. Davis to be surveyor of customs at Port Jefferson, N. Y., and a number of postmasters.

lishes in his pamphlet of last November. I tell you that the Topolovampo project is a good one, and, if carried out, its results will astonish you all. That is a road, that if built, will do more to Christian ze and civilize Mexico, and increase our trade with Mexico, than all other resident teacher. projects together."

Sitting Bull.

It is now very well ascertained that the surse of the Government in dealing with Sitto conform absolutely to the regulations of the War Department, first surrendering as prisoners of war, or else to go back again into Canada. The principal men of the little war in the committee then adjourned to meet in Washington next Monday. Canada. The principal men of the tribes would be in all probability carefully guarded to prevent any chances of instigating an out-

A movement is on foot among the several osts of the Grand Army in the District to aid Miss Ransom, the successful portrait painter, in her efforts to sell her historic painting of General Thomas to the Government. It is being urged at the suggestion of some of "Pap" Thomas' former friends and courades, and, it is proper to add, was begun without the knowl-edge of the artist.

The Appropriation Bills,

The House Committee on Appropriations have reported all of the general appropriation bills with the exception of the sundry civil and the deficiency. The former will involve an appropriation of about \$29,000,000 and the latter upward of \$2,000,000. The river and harbor bill is still under consideration by the

The Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, to whom was referred the ques-

Exports and Imports. From a statement prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, the following is

	For month of December: Exports of merchandise Imports	1878. 566,623,220 51,191,693	1817. 879,285,198 30,534,076
	Excess of exports over im- ports For year ending Decem- ber 31:	35,128,507	39,751,122
	Exports of merchandise	736,833,113 431,799,842	620,303,412 480,246,300
	Excess of exports over imports  The export of coin and buyear ending December 31, Imports	804,542,571 llion for the 1878, was	140,056,112 26,865,200 28,889,373
	Excess of imports		1,974,178 48,319,567 23,771,215
1	Evenue of exports		94 548 359

xeess of exports ..... 24. Capitol and Departmental Notes.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent, loan yester-day amounted to \$3,826,550. Revenue receipts yesterday were-from in-ternal revenue, \$258,650.72; from customs,

\$947,349,23, The First National Bank of Brunswick, Pa.; National Broadway Bank, New York, and Home National Bank, Brockton, Mass., have been designated as depositaries of public moneys to receive deposits on account of sub-

scriptions to the 4 per cent. funded lean. Outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes on standing arctimation or regardencer notes and fractional currency: United States notes, new issue, \$17.833,760; United States notes, series 1874, \$23,546,872; United States notes, series 1875, \$134,705,852; United States notes, series 1875, \$134,705,852; United States notes, notes, \$346,681,016; fractional currency, \$16,-072,300.06; grand total, \$362,753,316.06.

THE ARMSTRONG MURDER

Life Insurance Suits Growing Out of the Case. PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 27 .- There are indications that the Armstrong tragedy is about to give cause for an insurance trial, which will no less conspicuous than was the trial of Hunter for murder. In addition to the claim filed at the office of the New York Mutual Insurance Company by Armstrong's relatives for the \$10,000 placed by Hunter on Armstrong's life in that company, Pailip P. Armstrong, a brother of the deceased, and the latter's widow have also filed claims at the office company, and for the sum of \$6,000 in the Manhattan, the amount of policy in that com-pany, and the matter has been placed in the

Incendiary Firemen. Q. Didn't you say, "Pat the sum representing the two appointments in bank," and was not that an almsion to money?—A. I might have sent a better telegram, if I had considered, it well. I dare say the term Indian agent did (Centioned on Second Page).

[Centioned on Second Page]

# CONGRESS INVESTIGATIONS had been swindled, he sought Leggett and shot him twice, causing his death in twenty min. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Balloting in the Kansas Legislature.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 29 .- A dispatch from To-

peka, Kansas, says the following is the result

joint session to-day: Ingalls, 63; Anthony, 26 Goodin (Democrat), 22; Mitchell (Greenback)

caucus took nine ballois this evening without

ARRESTS FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISHURO, PA., Jan. 29.—A bill was in-troduced in the House to-day to abolish capt-

tal punishment. It substitutes solitary con-

Memphis Charter Repealed.

Grand Lodge Boat Brith.

their Centennial committee in advancing the

sum of \$2,250 as a part of the liquidation of the indebtedness upon the Centennial statue of Liberty was sust used by a vote of 193 to 18.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the conven-m again assembled, and the consideration of a subject of presenting the statue of relig-

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 29 .- The National Cur-

made warmly advocating a paper currency. Three bundred persons were present, among whom were many leading merchants, who sub-

Robbing a Poor-House,

Thoy, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The supervisors' com-

littee on the house of industry, which has

been investigating the poor-house manage-

ment of this county, made its report to day. It

shows the grossest criminality and repeated violations of law on the part of the superin-

sembled in the United States court room, and headed by Judges KcKennau, of the United States District Court, and Pason, of the Su-preme Court, marched in a body to the bouse.

The remains were deposited in the family vault, adjoining Christ Church.

General Sherman in Albuita.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 29. - General Sherman

upply of paper money.

few days.

utes.

Much sympathy has existed for Achey, and executive elemency had been invoked, but without avail.

William E. Merrick had lived with his wife Three Committees at Work Outside of Washington.

William E. Merrick had lived with his wife before marriage and she had brought a bastardy suit against him, which he compromised by marrying her. On the night of September 14 last he invited her to take a buggy ride. Stopping at a drinking salouf, he procured a glass of wine, into which he placed polson, taking it out to her to drink. He then drove about 'the city with her until she was dead. During her death struggles she gave birth to a child. He buried his wife and child adopt distance from the city in some outh Carolina, Chicago, and New York City Being Investigated—The South Carolina Election-New York Bogus Naturalization Papers and Judge Blodgett's Course Examined Into, &c., &c. child a short distance from the city in some rubbish, where they were found a few days afterward. His conviction was had on cir-cumstantial evidence almost entirely.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 29,-The Teller ommittee to-day examined two Republicans

The Teller Committee.

to the obstruction of voters and other irregularities at Mount Pleasant.

8. J. L. Matthews, a white Democrat, testified to the quietness of the election and the strength of the colored Democratic vote in the strength of the colored Democratic vote in the long terms of the colored Democratic vote in the long terms of the colored Democratic vote in the long terms of the colored Democratic vote in the long terms of the colored Democratic vote in the long terms of the long terms

County. The Democrats put up G. R. Walker

to contradict the testimony of R. C. Brown as

Stephen Hayne (colored) estimated that Stephen Hayne (colored) estimated that 2,000 colored men voted the Democratic ticket in the city at the last election. He had been repeatedly cursed because he was a Democrat. R. P. Smith (colored), who has been a Democrat since 1872, was positive that over 3,000 colored men in Charleston voted the Democratic ticket in the city at the late election. They no longer feared that Democratic successes would impair their rights, and they increased in number daily. Witness had been hooted by colored Republicans for being a Democrat.

Democrat.
On the Republican side, Frank Johnston, Republic a supervisor, testified that colored voters were challenged and refused the right to vote in Ward 2.

G. H. Dantzman (colored), Republican supervisor, testified to the rejection of colored voters, the use of tissue tickets, and fraudulent additions to the poll list in Ward 6. A copy of the poll list was produced, and witness declared that it contained the names of dead men and others who did not vote at the last cover all modes of transportation. The House as to do justice to all parties in interest and to cover all modes of transportation. The House has not yet acted upon the resolution.

The Mayor of Charleston was summoned and to bring with him the census of Charleston lately taken and never published, but failed or

The Davenport Inquiry.
New York, Jan. 29.—The testimony taken by the Davenport committee to-day was mainly to show that the issuing of warrants on election day and the arresting of voters at the polis intimidated a large number of voters, and t was claimed that the loss to the Democrats was between 8,000 to 10,000 votes. Commis-sioner Davenport was described as being too its local government as a taxing district. slow and deliberate, and purposely delayed

slow and deliberate, and purposely delayed the men arrested, so as to prevent their voting. It was also shown that men who resided near the polls, and who went there without overcoats, caught severe colds by being taken to court and kept for hours in a cold room.

Counsel for the petitioners handed a witness his naturalization paper, which had been taken from him by force by a supervisor of election, but the committee ruled that the paper was one of record and compelled the witness to give it up.

The Blodgett Investigation. CHICAGO, Jan. 29 .- The inquiry by the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee tion as to whother the Department should ac- into the charges of official misconduct of course is very improbable. The correspondent is convinced the difficulty concerning the military commands is a mere pretext, and that President MacMahon is really determined to resign because threatened with the impeachment of the de Broglie Cabinet.

The fire correspondent course is very improbable, The convergence of Fairbank's scales in opposition to the bid of the Howe Company, has given an opinion that the Department can accept the offer without a violation of any of the rules governing the contract regulations of the Department.

Into the charges of official fine the charges of official fine and the charges of official fine of the charges of official fine and the charges of official fine and the charges of official fine of the charges of official fin itors of the bankrupt Germania Insurance Company, by means of orders secretly and corruptly entered by him. The creditors were thoreby defrauded out of \$15,000. The specification of the convention of the conven cations of this charge are four in number. They are in brief; That Judge Blodgett permitted two notes to revert to their maker, A. C. Hesing, at a sum much less than they were worth; that he caused records of transfer to be made, and conspired to prevent these records and orders entered from becoming public. We cannot be made, and conspired to prevent these records and orders entered from becoming public. We cannot be made, and conspired to prevent these records and orders entered from becoming public. Campbell read a long reply prepared by Judge

### Blodgett, making a general denial. RETURNED WORKINGMEN.

Pitiable Story of Destitution and Suffering. NEW YORK, Jan. 29.-The Brazilian mail steamship City of Para, which arrived to-day, brought 100 destitute mechanics and laborers, who were recently employed by P. and T. Collins; of Philadelphia, in the construction of the Madeira and Mamore Railroad in Brazil, These men tell a pitiful story of their hardships on the Madeira River, and say they would have died from starvation had it not been for the aid of J. Alvin Scott, A. C. Prindle, United States Consul, and Frederick Pond, of Para.

The men say that during the year they reeived no pay and suffered from exposure and ack of food, and that, sick and disheartened, hey were obliged to leave the country. One the officers of the road was sent forward to plara by Mr. Collins, who stated that he had about \$25,000 to divide among returning workmen. The men, about 230 in all, were then furnished transportation from San Autonia by rall and beat to Para. At Para they have only \$2,700 for all, and no provision had been made for them until they could get passage to ple. The judges and members of the bar asple. The judges and members of the bar asthe United States, They could only get 100 per cent, for their due-bills on Mr. Collins for the

A relief society was organized by Messrs. Scott, Pond, and the United States Consuland the destitute near were given one meal a day, and John Rosch gave 100 of them passage on the destitute men were keepen and John Rosch gave 160 of them passage the City of Para, and others will come by the next steamer. The workmen speak in discoursaging terms of the road. Only six miles of road are constructed and in operation. Twelve miles more of the monosed line have been cleared. The destitute workmen were received here by the agents of Mr. Collins and were forwarded to Philadelphia an hour after their arrival.

A BOUBLE EXECUTION.

Destination of Para and detective Para brought among her Collins & Co. have been engaged in building a railroad. These men were found in Para in a most wretched condition, all being without money, and many sick. One hundred and itwenty yet remain, and will probably be brought on the next steamer.

Work to be Resumed.

Pagitive Fig.

New York, Jan. 29.—The steamson.

New York Jan. 20.—The s

of the Provident Insurance Company of this at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock to-day. city for \$10,000, the amount of policy in that At 12:32 the physicians pronounced both men to pay the indebtedness of the company, and At 17532 the paysonane pronounced both men dead. Achey claimed that his crime was not the money will be raised by assessing exclusively and closed by assessing exclusive exclusively and closed by assessing exclusive exclusively and closed by assessing exclusive premeditated, and closed by saying: "The peo-ple want a langing, and I am ready for it." share a certain amount; how much is not known. All the works of the company, with Both mon displayed wonderful coolness, and the exception of one stack, have been idle since the suspension a few works ago, at which time tepped to their places on the trap without ac. the concern employed several hundred men. istance and with no hesitation or tremor visde. The arrangements of the shorid were croses, and were carried out without the lightest assident. The necks of both men

were broken.

John Achey shat George Leggett in a drinking saloon on the afternoon of July 16 last.
Both men were gaushiers, and Leggett had arranged a game in which Achey had lost all his
money. He had recently received quite a sun
from his mother's estate. Believing that he

### Proceedings Against the Constitution Dismissed.

Prompt Action of the British Courts-The Ship On Her Way Home-The Terrible Plague -- Precautionary Action of European Governments-The French Exposition Lottery Prizes, &c., &c.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—In the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to-day the motion to arrest the United States frigate Constitution and her cargo was argued. The counsel for the slip, under instructions by the United States Minister, Mr. Welsh, claimed that the Constitution and her rargo were not within the

irisdiction of the court. Sir Robert Joseph of the first ballot for United States Senator in Phillimore dismissed the motion.

Minister Welsh, in his letter of instructions to the solicitors employed on behalf of the United States frigate Constitution, says: "The Constitution is a national ship, and her cargo was in charge of the United States Govern-ment for public purposes. Under the circum-stances I cannot recognize that the High Court of Justice has any jurisdiction."

The counsel for the Crown also opposed the motion, and said that the granting of the ap-NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29 .- The Senatorial

dication might even result in war between Oreat Britain and the United States, Sir Robert Joseph Phillmore said that in no

United States Marshal Wharton continues taking arrests in various parishes of parties case had such an application as this been granted, and there was no circumstance in this case to take it out of the ordinary category. against whom true bills have been found by the United States grand jury for violation of the election laws. The steamer Bart Able is

case to take it out of the ordinary category.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

LONDON, Jan. 192.—The United States frigate Constitution sails this morning homeward bound. A government tug will take her outside the Needles. Her repairs were merely nominal. The officers have been the guests of the naval and military commanders at Portamouth. The total of the salvage claims, made principally by the owners of the stram tugs, is £4,290, of which £1,230 have settrally been paid. The remuneration which was offered was accepted in every case, except in the one that was adjudicated yesterday.

HEMPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Telegraph announces in semi-official form that the British Parliament will be reopened without a speech from the throne. Statements only as to intended measures will be made by Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Stafferd expected here to-night with twenty-nine pris-oners in charge of a deputy marshal. It is stated that one hundred will arrive in the next

The Feeling in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 29.—Nearly all the newspapers in California comment on the passage of the anti-Chinese bill by the House, but some of them consider it a narry measure. At the Chinese consulate the bill is considered antagonistic to treaty provisions and likely to result in complications with Great Britain.

Satements only as to intended measures will be made by Lord Beaconsided and Sir Stafferd Northcote.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Thand dispatch from Khost represents that Whati Mahomet, brother-in-law to Shore Ali, is very influential with various tribes. His surrender to the British will be of great importance in connection with the advance on Cabul.

THE PLACELE.

tion with the advance on Cabul.

THE PLAGUE,

St. PETERSRURG, Jan. 22.—An official report states that there have been no cases of the plague in the government of Astrachan since the 26th of January. The precutions against the contagion are now confined to distinguish the contagion are now confined to distinguish the proposals of the committee appointed to discuss measures of precaution against the plague have been adopted by the Federal Council and submitted to the Emperor for his sanction. NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan 29.—The Legisla-ture finally passed the bill to-day repealing the charter of Memphis and remanding it to PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—At this morning's ession of the Constitutional Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith of the United States the action of

for his sanction.

Brazen, Jan. 29.—The resolution relative to Brelley, Jan. 29.—The resolution relative to the plague adopted by the Federal council yes-terday will be promulgated immediately. Vienna, Jan. 29.—Dr. Bresiadecky, the leading physician of Galicia, and several Aus-trian physicians will start for Russia on Fri-day. No definite measures of precautions will be adopted until their report is received. St. Priessurae, Jan. 29.—The Agence Roses reports that a committee of militers, at which leading medical authorities were present, she-

the subject of presenting the statue of terg-ious liberty to Congress was resumed. Several amendments were offered and rejected.

In the evening the committee on constitu-tion read a long report, in which several im-portant changes in the constitution were pro-posed. These changes were discussed at great length and the subject was referred back to the committee, with instructions to report to-mor-row. Adjustical. leading medical authorities were present, de-cided that the bodies of the dead throughout the infected districts should be burned; that all the executive authority should be concentrated in the lands of Count Loris Menkoff, who shall immediately proceed to Astrochanaa commissioner-general, invested with the most Pennsylvania Grand Army Encampment, HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 29.—The State En-known European physicians should be readily

campment of the Grand Army of the Republic accepted, EXPOSITION LOTTERY PRIZES, toon, Jan. 29.—The winner of the met here to day, over 200 delegates being pres-ent. Governor Hoyt was nominated without

LONDON, Jau. 29.—A dispatch from Lis-bou to the Daily News says a large quarry in the suburbs of Operto has caved in, burying Tononto, Ont., Jan. 29.—The National Currency League, recently established here, held a and the ruins of the demolished houses tool meeting last night, at which speeches were fire.

SUEZ CANAL OPEN. Three hundred persons were present, among whom were many leading merelants, who subscribed to the constitution of the League. The signers promise to use all lawful means to induce the government to issue an adequate date.

# FRESH INDIAN TROUBLES

Sitting Buil's Beturn Confirmed. Ciricxon, Jan. 29.-General Sheridan is in ecciet of a communication from Fort Belknap. Montana, from Indian Agent W. T. Liucoln. dated January 4, confirming news of Sitting Bull having crossed the border. He says he is tendent of the poor, John B. Ford, and the officials under him. The board of supervisors has asked Ford te resign. It is estimated that at least \$29,000 was stolen in the poor departreliably informed that there are 450 lodges of Piegans, of the Bear Paw Mountain, about forty miles southwest of that post, and that probably as many more British Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans are on their way to Bear Paw Mountain, and were in close proximity at

as I necounts.

The British Crocs Indians are also in the The British Croes Indians are also in the mountains. The British Assimbolnes have camped with the American Assimbolnes. Sitting Bull is on Frenchman's Croek, this side of the line, with his whole camp. The estassible reason for this indux is the pursuit of buffalo, which they justly claim are not to be found north of the Missouri River. They claim to be friendly, but Agent Lincoln regards their presence in such numbers as a matter of grave rault, adjaining Christ Church.

Destitute Americans.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The steamship City of

Artzona, Jan. 20.
Ten thousand three bundred fest of track aidyesterday. J. H. STROBRIDGE.

OTTAWA, ONT., Jun. 20. - An agent much out to investigate alleged existence of the rinder-

pest among cuttle in the United States reports that within a circle of ten miles about Wash and party arrived here to-day, it being his ington pleare-passive axists in its worst first right to this city since the war. Several form: The Billiard Conrament.

NEW YORK, Jan 29,-The fourteenth bilhard game was won by Garnler, defeating Helser by 420 points. In the fifteenth game Sexion best Rudolph 600 to 359.